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FOREIGN

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nationality
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	Do.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	Do.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Do.

going into the unknown, for answering the puzzles that are put to us. Our imagination is challenged by difficulty. And the result has been a century of growth, which in its magic and in its largeness casts a spell upon the mind."

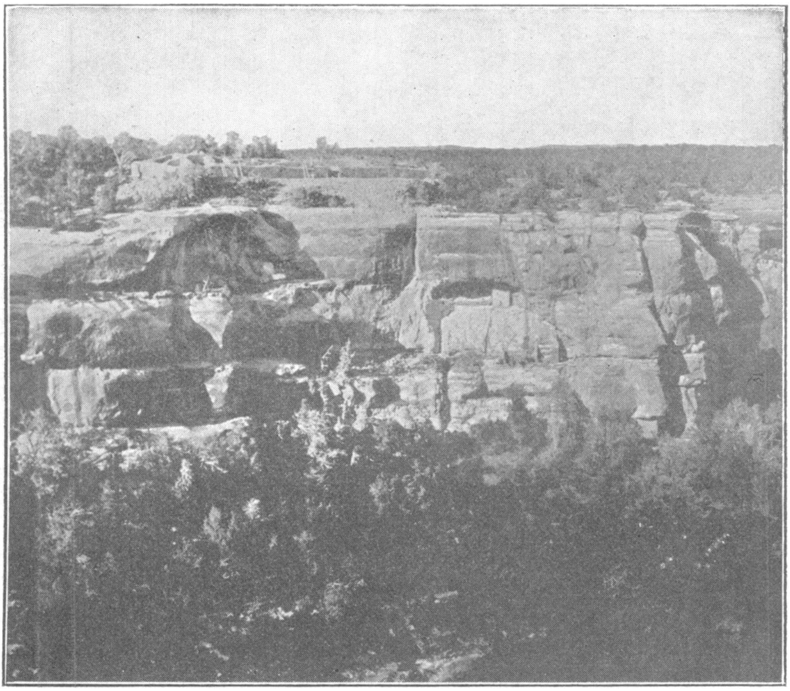
The story that Mr. Lane tells is indeed marvelous. We produce 66 per cent. of the world's petroleum, 60 per cent. of its copper, 40 per cent. of its coal and iron. Within fifty years we gave in subsidies to railroads public lands that exceeded in size a territory seven times as large as the state of Pennsylvania. We have given to the states, for the sustaining of their schools and other public institutions, an amount that our records do not accurately state, but thirteen western states were given over 67,000,000 acres. We have water power that can be made to generate perhaps as much as 60,000,000 horsepower. The waters that flow idly to the sea could be made to support not less than 50,000,000 people if turned upon the land.

Perhaps in some cases Mr. Lane overexalts our achievements. For example, he tells us that the public-school system is the most successful social enterprise yet undertaken by any people, that on it we spend three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. "Education is indeed our foremost industry, from whatever point of view it may be regarded." But we should need to double the amount spent in education to make it financially comparable with the advertising business, to quadruple it to rival the liquor trade.

Mr. Lane writes: "During the past fifty years the people of the United States have uttered two thirds of all the revolutionary epoch-making inventions of the world, ranging from the telephone and the incandescent lamp to Wright's aeroplane and high speed steel." In this case the evidence is supplied by the forty-three examining divisions of the patent office. It will not be convincing to foreign critics or to all Americans but is of sufficient interest to be reproduced.

RUINS OF THE MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

THE large tract of land in southwestern Colorado, now known as the Mesa Verde National Park, was set aside from the Ute Reservation by an Act of Congress in 1906 on account of the numerous ruins of cliff dwellings which occur in its canyons. This enlightened legislation was in response to the universal recognition that these remains had an educational importance. It was largely brought about by the efforts of women of Colorado, members of a local state organization known as the Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association. At about this time or a few years before there was a general awakening of

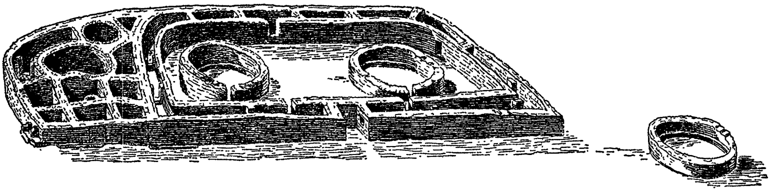


VIEW OF SUN TEMPLE FROM INSPECTION POINT, ACROSS THE CANYON. Also the Cliff Palace in the cave to the right.

interest in prehistoric monuments throughout the country, when it was recognized that unless laws for the protection of the ruins of the Southwest were made, in a few years these survivals of the past would practically be destroyed by collectors whose efforts were mainly stimulated by the commercial value of pottery and other small objects they contained. The sequestration of the Mesa Verde National Park was accompanied by an appropriation of money for its development: payment of salary of a superintendent, building roads and current expenses. The administration of the park was naturally placed in the hands of the custodian of public lands, the Secretary of the Interior. This official wisely set aside a part of the appropriation for clearing the fallen débris from the rooms, and making such repairs as were needed for preservation of the walls. As this kind of work is of a scientific character, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution was called upon to designate an archeological expert to take immediate charge of the work.

The policy adopted by the Secretary of the Interior has been continued from year to year with satisfactory results. Three of the largest and most typical cliff dwellings of the park have been excavated and repaired; roads have been constructed to them, so that now the student or tourist can visit, by automobile from Mancos, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, without discomfort, the well-known cliff dwellings called Spruce-tree House, Cliff Palace and Balcony House.

Up to last summer the Mesa Verde National Park was widely known from its cliff dwellings, but archeologists were cognizant of mounds indicating villages situated on the mesa top. Although the walls of buildings were not visible projecting above the surface it



SKETCH OF THE PREHISTORIC SUN TEMPLE.

was believed that there were buildings of a different type of architecture hidden below these mounds, and it was recognized that it would be well to open up one of these mounds and examine its contents, in order to enlarge our knowledge of the culture of the prehistoric inhabitants of this region.

One of these mounds is situated on a commanding promontory across Cliff Canyon, opposite Cliff Palace, or between the former and a side branch following the same general direction. The stones artificially worked that covered the surface of this mound gave indications of important results, but the extent of the mound was hidden from view by a growth of cedar and other trees. A shallow excavation had been made at one point by ''pot hunters,'' which revealed a section of wall and confirmed the belief that rooms were buried below the mound, but the fragment thus brought to light gave no indication of the extent, shape or purpose of the building to which they belonged.

The scientific field work on the park, in 1915, was entrusted to Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, of the Smithsonian Institution, who had in previous years excavated and repaired Sprucetree House and Cliff Palace. The plan of work was a complete excavation of the mound, repair and study of the building, if any within it, and an investigation of its character and purposes. A report of this work has just been made to the Secretary of the Interior in which a popular exposition of the discoveries is treated. The statements made in this report indicate that this building belongs to an architectural type hitherto unknown in the Mesa Verde National Park, and differs from any formerly described. Its ground plan is well compared to a letter D, the straight side or south wall overlooking the point of a promontory measuring 121.7 feet from east to west; the curved portion being approximately 340 feet, while the breadth is about 64 feet. A marked feature in form which strikes one at first sight is the remarkable unity in its construction, the fine masonry of the walls and their massive character. Although apparently constructed in two sections at different times, it is evident that this huge, mysterious structure is a unit and followed a plan that was thought out before the foundations were laid, the massive walls being completed without essential modification. The building was not made up of rooms patched one on the other, from time to time, as is generally the case with cliff dwelling architecture.

A PREHISTORIC SUN TEMPLE

In his official report the author after considering various details takes up three of the many questions ordinarily asked by visitors, viz.: What is the age of the building, the kinship of the builders and the purpose of its construction. There is no doubt that it was prehistoric, for a large cedar tree with 360 annual rings was found growing on the highest point of the mound, on top of the walls before excavation began. This tree sprouted as far back as 1540, or the time the discoverer of the Southwest, Coronado, first entered what is now southern New Mexico. The number of stones filling the rooms covered